



account*ability*



Denali Commission 2000 Annual Report



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note about title:

Accountability is one of the Denali Commission's five core values. The other four values are: Catalyst for Positive Change, Respect for People and Cultures, Inclusiveness, and Sustainability. In FY99, the year of the Commission's first Annual Report, the value of Inclusiveness was highlighted in its title, "Working Together to Solve Alaska's Challenges." Future annual reports will focus on one of the remaining core values.



Children in rural Alaska with
Joe Sarcone.

© Joe Sarcone, ANHB

The arched ribs of a whale
stand on the beach of the
Arctic Ocean, Barrow.

© Kristin Kimmerling, ATMC

A signpost along the Top of the
World Highway shows visitors
how far they are from the rest
of the world.

© Paul Souders, Tourism North

Many villages depend on dried
salmon for food in the winter.

© Joe Sarcone, ANHB

Yupik boys use an outboard
motor cover as a sled,
Lower Kalskag.

© Roy Corral

A snowy cabin in midwinter,
Lower Kalskag.

© Roy Corral

Village elder standing with
drying salmon, Akhiok.

© Roy Corral

New bulk fuel storage facility,
Akiak.

© Alaska Energy Authority

Fishing boats in the Yupik
village Tununak, Nelson Island.

© Roy Corral

Yupik youth getting fresh water
from the public water source,
Tununak.

© Roy Corral

Students at Portage Creek
Elementary School,
Portage Creek.

© Roy Corral

Inupiaq youth Eva Marie
Nageak watching the midnight
sun, Barrow.

© Roy Corral

vision

Alaska will have a healthy, well-trained labor force working in a diversified and sustainable economy that is supported by a fully developed and well-maintained infrastructure.

mission

The Denali Commission will partner with tribal, federal, state, and local governments and collaborate with all Alaskans to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government services, to develop a well-trained labor force employed in a diversified and sustainable economy, and to build and ensure the operation and maintenance of Alaska's basic infrastructure.

values

Catalyst For Positive Change

The Commission will be an organization through which agencies of government, including tribal governments, may collaborate, guided by the people of Alaska, to aggressively do the right things in the right ways.

Respect For People and Cultures

The Commission will be guided by the people of Alaska in seeking to preserve the principles of self-determination, respect for diversity, and consideration of the rights of individuals.

Inclusive

The Commission will provide the opportunity for all interested parties to participate in decision making and carefully reflect their input in the design, selection, and implementation of programs and projects.

Sustainability

The Commission will promote programs and projects that meet the current needs of communities and provide for the anticipated needs of future generations.

Accountability

The Commission will set measurable standards of effectiveness and efficiency for both internal and external activities.

guiding principles

- Projects must be sustainable.
- The Denali Commission will generally not select individual projects for funding nor manage individual projects, but will work through existing state, federal, or other appropriate organizations to accomplish its mission.
- Projects in economically distressed communities will have priority for Denali Commission assistance.
- Projects should be compatible with local cultures and values.
- Projects that provide substantial health and safety benefit, and/or enhance traditional community values, will generally receive priority over those that provide narrower benefits.
- Projects should have broad public involvement and support. Evidence of support might include endorsement by affected local government councils (municipal, tribal, IRA, etc.), participation by local governments in planning and overseeing work, and local cost sharing on an "ability to pay" basis.
- Priority will generally be given to projects with substantial cost sharing.
- Priority will generally be given to projects with a demonstrated commitment to local hire.
- Denali Commission funds may supplement existing funding, but will not replace existing federal, state, local government, or private funding.
- The Denali Commission will give priority to funding needs that are most clearly a federal responsibility.
- Denali Commission funds will not be used to create unfair competition with private enterprise.

a letter to the president

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to submit, for transmittal to Congress, our report on the activities of the Denali Commission during fiscal year 2000 (FY00), the Commission's second year of operation. This report summarizes activities, which have been undertaken with the State of Alaska and a growing list of other partners, to build sustainable power utilities, health care facilities, and other critical infrastructure throughout rural Alaska, consistent with the Denali Commission Act of 1998.

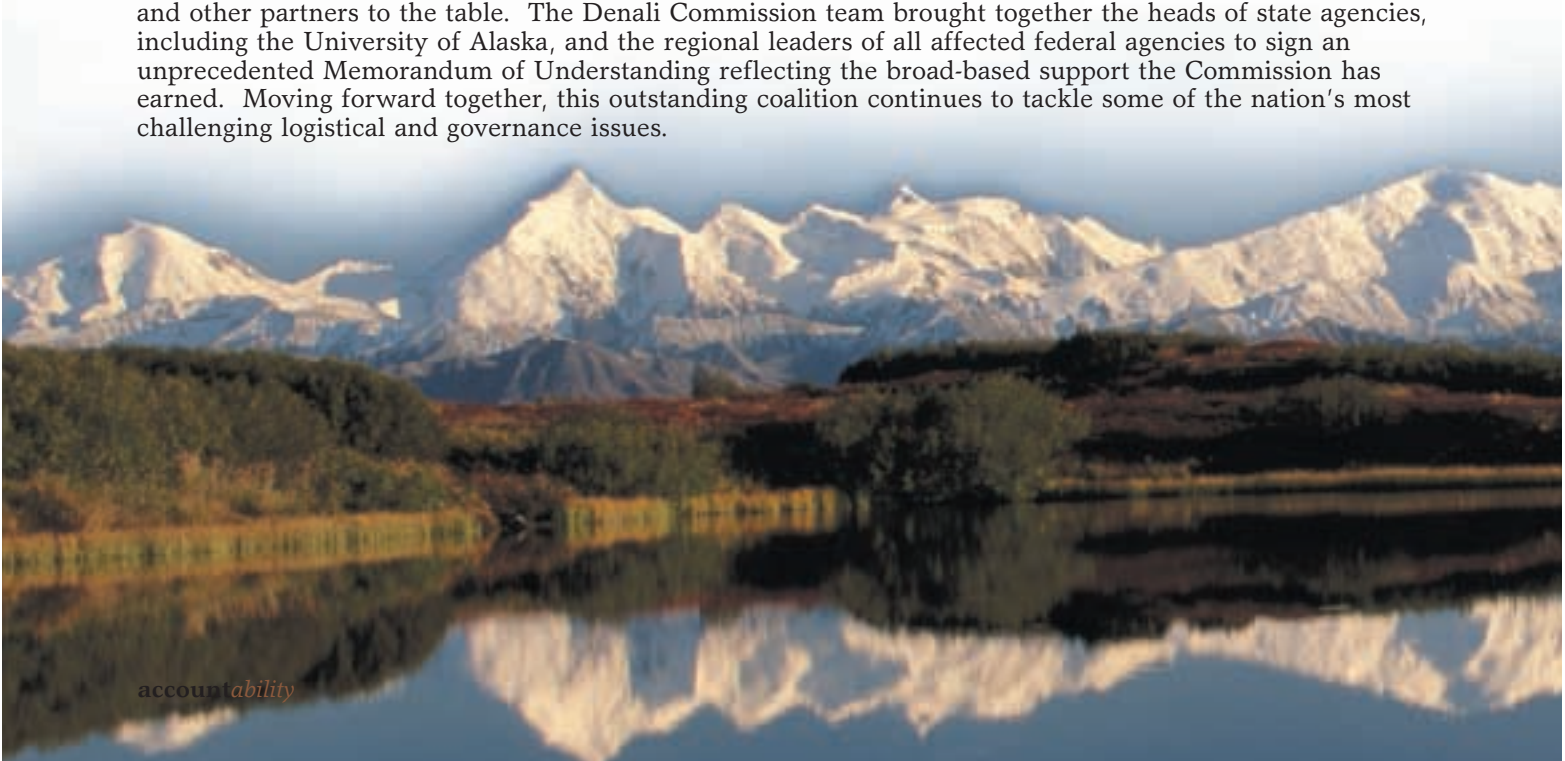
Challenges and opportunities to improve the quality of life of American citizens are nowhere greater than in rural Alaska. Senator Ted Stevens, author of the Act, acknowledged the scope of work for the Commission when he named it "Denali," the Athabascan Indian word for North America's tallest peak. Alaska's challenges are great enough to call for a radical departure from the traditional government approach to addressing them. By emphasizing flexibility, innovation, and partnership, the Act provides Alaskans the building blocks necessary for a healthier, more productive future.

1

For its second year, the Commission has delivered on its promise to facilitate effective and sustainable solutions to complex utilities and infrastructure problems. State and federal agencies, and recently non-profit foundations, have rallied to support the innovative concepts of problem solving, coordination and local decision-making as embodied in the Act. After its second year, the Denali Commission has leveraged direct appropriations almost threefold at the project level, while keeping overhead under five-percent.

The harsh arctic climate and extreme isolation of rural Alaska combine to make the work of this Commission both the most complex and the most rewarding of any similar effort to bring federal, state, tribal and local governments together to focus on basic quality of life issues. For Americans living in these areas, the typical infrastructure upon which America's economy is built remains a dream. More than 30 percent of Alaska's rural communities still lack adequate indoor plumbing, and more than 180 communities suffer from inadequate sanitation, inadequate waste disposal, or unsafe drinking water. In many of these communities, electric power is unreliable and can cost up to sixty cents per kilowatt-hour—ten times the national average. In these areas, basic health services vital to sustaining healthy American families are limited, and emergency medical evacuation can take up to 36 hours, weather permitting. Benefits of the World Wide Web, increasingly important to potential economic development, elude more than 160 communities where Internet access can cost hundreds of dollars per month in long distance charges.

However, geographic isolation and extreme climate conditions are slowly yielding to new ways of reaching the global economy, new ways to access education, new ways to address basic health needs, and new ways to preserve traditional ways of life. In FY00 the Commission provided vital interagency coordination to address the most urgent infrastructure needs, including support for some 150 power projects in rural, isolated communities. The Commission's innovative programs continued to attract additional non-profit foundations and other partners to the table. The Denali Commission team brought together the heads of state agencies, including the University of Alaska, and the regional leaders of all affected federal agencies to sign an unprecedented Memorandum of Understanding reflecting the broad-based support the Commission has earned. Moving forward together, this outstanding coalition continues to tackle some of the nation's most challenging logistical and governance issues.



Among the greatest obstacles to economic development in cash-poor rural Alaska is unemployment, which exceeds 50 percent in 147 of Alaska's rural communities. In villages in western Alaska near the mouth of the Yukon River, an area twice the size of Massachusetts, per capita income is 53 percent below the national level, and nearly half of that income is from government-funded direct assistance programs. In scores of communities, young Americans who are trying to prepare for productive, rewarding lives in the 21st century continue to cope with hauling safe drinking water to their homes from community wells, and hauling "honey buckets" of human waste from their homes to community sewage lagoons. These are the harsh realities for many Americans who live in rural Alaska.

Continued federal involvement in the short term is imperative to ending dependence on federal assistance in the long term. The Commission's prescription for ending this dependency is not limited to the construction of critical public infrastructure facilities. Before any project gains Commission support, it must include a program to train local Alaskans for jobs associated with the project, from construction to long-term operation and maintenance of the facility, thereby increasing both employment and the life of the facility.

Sustainable economic self-sufficiency will remain beyond the reach of Americans in rural Alaska unless everyone, including federal, state, regional, local and tribal governing organizations, as well as private and non-profit sector organizations, work together to provide access to the basic tools of economic self-sufficiency. Our partnership, the Denali Commission, provides the lens through which this cooperative work is focused... and it is making a difference.

Thank you for your continued interest and support.



Jeff Staser
Federal Co-Chair



Fran Ulmer
Lieutenant Governor
State Co-Chair



alaska's challenges

Alaska's abundant natural resources generate \$2.7 billion in exports of its fish, oil and gas, timber, minerals, and a \$1 billion tourist industry annually. But with these extraordinary natural characteristics come a variety of obstacles to economic development for 267 communities of Americans who live in rural Alaska.

Geography, climate and distance present daunting challenges to building the infrastructure that self-sustaining local economies require.

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Rainforests in southeast Alaska give way to Arctic desert, tundra wetlands and permanently frozen soil in the central and northern regions, requiring special engineering for foundations and utilities. More than 3,000 rivers, 3 million lakes, and 29,000 square miles of glaciers pose additional challenges for construction, as do North America's tallest mountains, including 10 percent of the world's active volcanoes. In addition, major earthquake fault lines in many populated areas demand the highest standards of construction.

Alaska's temperatures can reach +90 (F) degrees in summer, but can plunge to -70 (F) degrees during dark winters, causing oils to gel and

plastics to shatter easily. Extreme temperatures, gale-force winds and heavy snowfall take their toll on facilities and those who maintain them, and demand special materials and construction methods.

Alaska's communities are scattered across its continent-sized length and breadth. At 586,412 square miles, Alaska is one-fifth the size of the other contiguous 48 states, more than twice as big as Texas, stretching 2,400 miles east to west, and 1,400 miles north to south. Its coast and islands border two oceans along nearly 34,000 miles of shoreline. Paved roads and rail connect only a handful of its communities. The others depend entirely on aircraft, watercraft or snowmobiles—as weather permits—for transportation and logistics.

Thirty percent of Alaska's 626,932 people live in small villages.

Despite a population density of about one person per square mile (one seventy-fifth of the U.S. average), the challenge of living in the "Last Frontier" fosters a strong sense of community among people who work together to overcome adversity.

population of alaska's 10 largest cities

1. Anchorage	262,830
2. Juneau	30,711
3. Fairbanks	30,224
4. Sitka	8,835
5. Ketchikan	7,922
6. Kenai	6,942
7. Kodiak	6,334
8. Bethel	5,471
9. Wasilla	5,469
10. Barrow	4,581

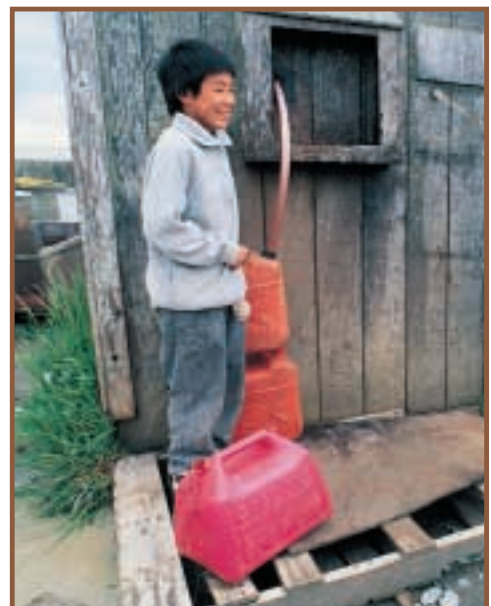




There are 226 Native Alaska communities struggling to reconcile traditional subsistence lifestyles with the demands of modern American culture and its cash economy.

Alaska's rural communities are not connected to power grids and are subject to extreme arctic weather conditions.

Over 40 percent of Alaskan communities lack indoor plumbing for the majority of homes.



creation of the commission

The Denali Commission Act of 1998, authored by Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska, was signed into law by the President of the United States on October 21, 1998, becoming Title III of Public Law 105-277, 42 USC 3121. The Act focuses national attention on the plight of impoverished rural and Alaska Native communities.

The Act defines the following specific purposes for the Commission:

1. To deliver the services of the Federal Government in the most cost-effective manner possible by reducing administrative and overhead costs.
2. To provide job training and other economic development services in rural, particularly distressed communities.
3. To promote rural development, provide power generation and transmission facilities, modern communication systems, water and sewer systems, and other infrastructure needs.

The Act appoints the Governor of Alaska to serve as the State Co-Chair. The Federal Co-Chair is nominated by the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, and is appointed by the Secretary of Commerce. In addition to the State and Federal Co-Chairs, the Act provides for a five-member panel of statewide organization presidents, or their designees, to be appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

In accordance with the Act, the Commission determines its own operating principles and funding criteria. These are outlined in the annual Commission work plan, which is provided for public comment prior to being reported to the Federal Office of Management and Budget through the Secretary of Commerce.

"The Commission has made good progress toward fulfilling the intent of Congress that it provide the most cost-efficient methods to complete projects and programs with federal, State of Alaska, and non-public funds, particularly in our rural communities.

There is still much to be done. Based on the Commission's track record so far, in my judgement it has avoided duplication of oversight of projects and saved taxpayers' dollars. It is my hope Congress will continue to fund the Commission so that it will become a dominant force in modernizing the basic infrastructure of rural Alaska."

Senator Ted Stevens
United States Senate



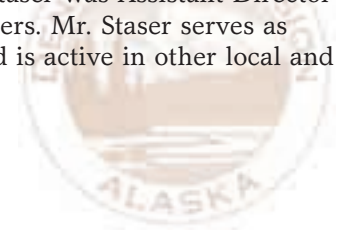


Denali Commission September 2000 Quarterly meeting. Shown left to right standing, State Representative Albert Kookesh (representing Commissioner Julie Kitka), Wendy Redman (representing Commissioner Mark Hamilton), Commissioner Kevin Ritchie, Commissioner Henry Springer, Commissioner Mano Frey; sitting, Federal Co-Chair Jeff Staser, and State Co-Chair Lieutenant Governor Fran Ulmer.

the commissioners



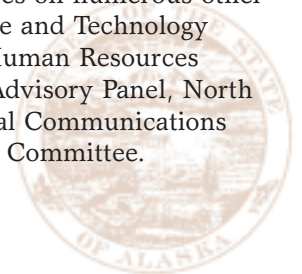
Jeff Staser is the Federal Co-Chair of the Denali Commission. A third generation Alaskan, he worked on the staff of Senator Ted Stevens in Washington, D.C. as his Legislative Assistant for Natural Resources, Rural Utilities, Science and Technology and Economic Development for over four years. He is a graduate of West Point and holds three Masters Degrees, including an MBA and a Master of Construction Management from Stanford University. Prior to joining Senator Stevens, Mr. Staser was Assistant Director of Civil Works for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Mr. Staser serves as President of the Federal Executive Association and is active in other local and national economic development organizations.



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Fran Ulmer is the State Co-Chair of the Denali Commission and is serving her second term as Alaska's Lieutenant Governor. She has also served as Mayor of Juneau and in the State of Alaska House of Representatives for eight years. She is active in a wide variety of issue and program areas, including overseeing the Division of Elections, telecommunications, economic development, workforce development, fisheries and the Governor's Children's Cabinet. Lieutenant Governor Ulmer serves on numerous other boards and commissions including the Alaska Science and Technology Foundation, Alaska Land Managers Forum, Alaska Human Resources Investment Council, Federal Elections Commission Advisory Panel, North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission and the Federal Communications Commission's State and Local Government Advisory Committee.



Julie E. Kitka currently serves as President of the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) at the pleasure of a thirty-seven member Board of Directors representing the thirteen regional Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporations, the twelve regional non-profit tribal associations and the villages. She represents AFN before the U.S. Congress, federal agencies, the Alaska State Legislature and state agencies on Alaska Native issues of statewide importance. Ms. Kitka began working at AFN in late 1981 and has held numerous positions within the organization including Special Assistant-Human Resources, Congressional Lobbyist and Vice-President. She earned a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from Alaska Pacific University in Anchorage.



the commissioners



Mano Frey has served as Executive President of the Alaska State AFL-CIO since 1984. In August of 1977, Mr. Frey was appointed Pipeline Field Representative for Laborers Union Local #341 and delegate to the Anchorage Central Labor Council. In mid 1978, Mr. Frey transferred to 341's Anchorage office. In October of 1978, he was appointed to his first term as 341's President and was re-elected in 1980 to a second term. At that time, he was also elected as a Delegate of the Alaska State District Council of Laborers. In 1981, Mr. Frey was elected by the Executive Board to his first term as 341's Business Manager and has been re-elected for three-year terms in every subsequent election.



Mark R. Hamilton became the twelfth President of the University of Alaska on August 10, 1998. Prior to accepting the chief leadership position of the University, Hamilton was a U.S. Army Major General in charge of recruiting. MG(R) Hamilton received his bachelor of science degree from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point and his master's degree in English literature from Florida State University. He is also a graduate of the Armed Forces Staff College and of the U.S. Army War College. During his thirty-one years of active duty, MG(R) Hamilton was twice assigned to Alaska. MG(R) Hamilton received the Army's highest peacetime award, the Distinguished Service Medal, and the Armed Forces' highest peacetime award, the Joint Distinguished Service Medal.



Heinrich Springer served as Executive Director of the Alaskan Association of General Contractors from his election in 1991 to his retirement in December of 1999. A civil engineer, Mr. Springer emigrated from Germany in 1959 and has been in Alaska since 1960. Mr. Springer was a Post Engineer with the U.S. Army at Fort Wainwright, Alaska for three years and worked with the Alaska Department of Transportation for twenty-three years. He has thirty years of experience in all areas of public facilities development including research, design, planning, construction, operations and maintenance. Mr. Springer has been a Representative from Nome to the Alaska State Legislature and continues to be active in community development and politics.



Kevin Ritchie is Executive Director of the Alaska Municipal League. In addition to these activities, he is an adjunct professor in the Master of Public Administration Program at the University of Alaska, Southeast. Mr. Ritchie received his Bachelor of Arts in Geography from the University of California at Santa Barbara and completed his Masters degree in Public Administration at the University of Alaska, Southeast. His diverse occupational background includes the Alaska Office of Equal Opportunity Employment, the Juneau Economic Development Council and the Volunteer in Service to America Project in Tacoma. He is currently a member of the Area Discipline Committee for the Alaska Bar Association and a charter member of the Juneau Gastineau Rotary Club.

Alaska Conference of Mayors

establishing priorities

As established by the Denali Commission Act of 1998, the Denali Commission is an innovative federal-state partnership designed to provide critical utilities, infrastructure, and support for economic development in Alaska by delivering federal services in the most cost-effective manner possible. With the creation of the Denali Commission, Congress acknowledged the need for increased inter-agency cooperation with a focus on America's most remote communities. The goal is to lower the cost of living and raise the standard of living throughout Alaska by ensuring all Alaskans have the means to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

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The Denali Commission consists of a Federal Co-Chair, a State Co-Chair (the Governor of Alaska) and a panel of five Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of Commerce from Alaskan statewide organizations. A staff detailed to the Commission from various state and federal agencies and other organizations works together to help the Commission tackle Alaska's challenges.

In accordance with its enabling federal legislation, the Commission members meet at least twice a year to develop and monitor annual work plans to guide its activities. These plans guide the Commission in allocating funding for projects that are considered and reflect a comprehensive approach to rural and infrastructure development that includes related job training.

After extensive public review, the annual work plan incorporates revisions in response to the information, views, and comments received from all interested parties. The Federal Co-Chair then consults with appropriate federal officials in Alaska and the full Denali Commission before finalizing the document. The annual work plan is then forwarded to the Secretary of Commerce who ultimately will approve, disapprove, or partially approve the work plan.

The Commission's fundamental operating principle is to provide the opportunity for Alaskans to take a more active role in federal decision-making on issues that affect them.

Commissioners draw upon community-based comprehensive plans as well as comments from individuals, organizations, and partners to guide funding decisions. This approach helps provide basic services in the most cost-effective manner by moving the problem-solving resources closer to the people best able to implement solutions.

To establish priorities for projects and funding, the Commission designated rural energy as its first infrastructure theme in 1999, and rural health care facilities and services as its second infrastructure theme in 2000.

In support of these themes, the Commission is participating in ongoing state and federal collaborative efforts to develop a Statewide Energy Plan, and has established a Steering Committee to provide advice and guidance on health care issues and projects.

In addition, the Commission formed three subcommittees that reflect subject areas for special emphasis. Those subcommittees are:

1. Infrastructure, which includes:
 - Energy
 - Health Care
 - Telecommunications
2. Job Training
3. Economic Development

The following pages of this report will address each of these areas.

developing innovative partnerships for success



Kiara Wassillie and Whitney Carlos show the spirit of working together.

Guiding Principles for Infrastructure:

- A project should be consistent with a comprehensive community or regional plan.
- Any organization seeking funding assistance must have a demonstrated commitment to operation and maintenance of the facility for its design life. This commitment would normally include an institutional structure to levy and collect user fees if necessary, to account for and manage financial resources, and to have trained and certified personnel necessary to operate and maintain the facility.

Guiding Principles for Economic Development:

- Priority will be given to projects that enhance employment in high unemployment areas of the state (economically distressed), with emphasis on sustainable, long-term local jobs or career opportunities.
- Projects should be consistent with statewide or regional plans.
- The Denali Commission may fund demonstration projects that are not a part of a regional or statewide economic development plan if such projects have significant potential to contribute to economic development.

Guiding Principles for Training:

- Training should increase the skills and knowledge of local residents to become employed in jobs created by the Denali Commission's investment in public facilities in a community.
- In order to protect the federal investment, training should increase the local capacity to operate and maintain Denali Commission funded public infrastructure.

energy

As recently as the 1960s, when the rest of America was watching the Beatles on the Ed Sullivan Show, electricity was still a dream for most Americans living in the villages of rural Alaska. In the year 2000, the electricity finally available to these communities is expensive and often unreliable. The diesel-powered generators they rely on are costly to operate and maintain, and subject to failures that can endanger health and safety, especially during long, dark arctic winters.

These communities also face the critical threats to human health and the environment from non-code compliant, bulk fuel storage facilities. Deteriorating and leaking fuel tanks, some 50-60 years old, contaminate water supplies and pose serious fire hazards. With increasing construction of new schools, new housing, and new water and sewer systems, energy consumption in rural Alaska has been growing at a higher rate than the rest of Alaska or the nation. This growth will significantly increase the fuel storage capacity required.

Recognizing the critical role energy plays, not just in quality of life, but also in economic development, the Denali Commission selected rural energy as its primary infrastructure theme in 1999. Moving quickly to identify and address critical problem areas, the Commission entered into cost-sharing partnerships with the state's Alaska Energy Authority (AEA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Affairs (HUD) and others to gain consensus on priorities and minimize effort and expense. First-year projects included bulk fuel storage repair and upgrades, power plant and utility distribution upgrades, hydroelectric power generation projects, and an inspection and needs-assessment project.

By the end of the year 2000, bulk fuel storage tanks with a combined total capacity of 45,493,035 gallons have been inspected and assessed in 168 communities. The needed repairs identified add to a huge existing backlog of rural energy needs.

The projects completed in 2000 ensure safe storage of 1,346,500 gallons of fuel for the communities of Chefnak, Emmonak, Noorvik, and Tuntutuliak.

With these four projects and the twenty others completed since 1992, 8.5 percent (3,866,908 gallons of storage capacity) of the total needed repairs or replacements identified in the assessment have been completed. The Commission's long-term goal is to complete scheduled work on the remaining bulk fuel infrastructure in the 168 communities by the year 2010. To accomplish this goal, the Commission is working with its partners to quadruple the pace of construction from 1.4 million gallons last year to at least 5 to 6 million gallons of storage capacity per year.

An essential part of the Denali Commission strategy for economic development is to ensure that all projects receiving Commission funding are sustainable. To this end, the Commission is working with the Alaska Energy Authority (AEA) on criteria that would ensure that all local communities receiving energy facilities have a long-term plan for sustainability before the construction of a new facility begins.

working to quadruple the pace of construction



before (above)

Rusting, non-code compliant bulk fuel storage tanks relied on poorly braced pipelines to transfer fuel to Tuntutuliak, site of a 9,000 gallon fuel spill in 1995.

after (left)

Through the Denali Commission's efforts, the completed code-compliant bulk fuel storage facility now safely serves the village of Tuntutuliak.

bulk fuel storage need:

The overall assessed need for bulk fuel storage facilities is estimated at 45,493,035 gallons. Since 1992, 8.5% (3,866,908 gallons) of the total needed repairs or replacements have been completed.

3,866,908
gallons



completed

45,493,035
gallons



estimated
need

rural health clinics

Thanks in part to state and federal efforts, great strides have been made in providing health care to rural Alaskan communities in recent decades. The tuberculosis rate for Alaska Natives, for instance, has dropped 40-fold since the early 1950s. But rural Alaskans still face extraordinary challenges to good health. Alaska's rates of injuries, including drowning, fires, and falls, are twice the national average. Rates for lung cancer, hepatitis, measles, and other illnesses exceed national rates.

When health crises arise, options are often extremely limited in rural Alaska. Health issues or emergencies that require hospital care often involve costly air transportation that can take as much time and money as a flight from New York to Los Angeles, if weather permits. For local health care, the typical rural community clinic is aging and small—built not to fit community needs, but only to the size that limited funding would allow.

In one of its earliest decisions, the Denali Commission designated rural health care as a top priority for Commission support. But in a departure from previous "band-aid" approaches to rural health care, the Commission decided to first assess the full scope of health care needs for each community, and then fully fund a facility appropriate to the needs, on a case-by-case, worst-first basis. To ensure sustainability and long-term economies, the Commission resolved to fund facilities only for communities that completed a comprehensive plan that fully addresses both the community's health care needs, and its capacity to maintain facilities in the future.

In 2000, the Commission identified health care needs in more than 200 rural communities, and estimated the cost of needed rural primary care facilities to be \$253 million.

To begin addressing these needs, the Commissioners recruited eight statewide health care organizations, including the Alaska Center for Rural Health, Alaska Primary Care Partnership, Alaska Mental Health Trust Authority, U.S. Department of Agriculture - Rural Development, Indian Health Service, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services, and Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium, into a Steering Committee that serves as the Commission's primary advisor on rural health issues.

Drawing on guidance from health care professionals and public testimony during 2000, the Committee developed the following guidelines for future Commission funding:

- First funded would be communities with the greatest need, as long as they demonstrate the capability to complete the project and to carry out the health care program within the facility.
- Appropriate clinic size should be determined not by funding available at a given time, but by the health care needs of each specific community.
- Compatible multi-use facilities should be co-located with the clinic when and where possible.
- Before construction can begin, clinics must be included in a long-term community development plan that includes operations, maintenance, and eventual replacement of a Commission-funded facility.

This final requirement will ensure that Commission-funded clinics will be sustainable for the lifetime of the facility, without creating an unmanageable financial burden for its local residents, the state, or federal government in the future.

During 2000, the Commission allocated \$1,000,000 to assist partially completed rural clinics already prioritized, and committed \$10 million in FY01 federal funds from the Department of Health Human Services for continued needs assessment, design, and construction of rural clinics.

ensuring sustainability for the lifetime of the facility



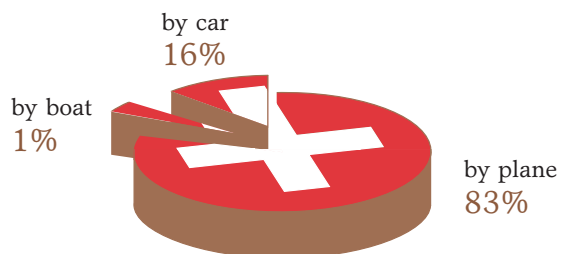
Above, Ron Loftfield and child receive care from a Nondalton health aide.



Denali Commission Health Clinic Steering Committee, September 2000: Last Row (left to right): Gary Kuhn, ANTHC; Stan Halfacre, Geo-North; Rick Roberts, ANTHC; Jay Farmwald, NANA/Dowl; Fran Ulmer, Lieutenant Governor, State of Alaska; Bill Lobb, ANTHC; Torie Heart, IHS; Joel Neimeyer, Denali Commission; Jeff Staser, Denali Commission; Front Row (left to right): Brian Farrell, NANA/Dowl; Pat Carr, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services; Pauline Labs, ANTHC; Cheryl Moon, Geo-North; Rebecca Woodall, ANTHC; Not shown: Kim Busch, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services; Alice Rarig, Alaska Department of Health and Social Services; Rick Boyce, ANTHC; Meryl Towarak, ANTHC.

modes of transportation to health care:

Everyday rural Alaskans face scenarios where the nearest major health care facility may be over 1,000 miles from their home. Transportation to these facilities is by boat, car or plane.



telecommunications

As Internet-based communication and technologies revolutionize business and the economy in other parts of the world, rural Alaskans, with little access to the Internet, remain on the other side of the digital divide.

In other parts of America, the rapidly developing technology to move large amounts of information quickly has actually helped some businesses move out of urban areas and into rural areas that have good Internet access. In a concerted effort to bring the benefits of the Internet to Alaskans, the State of Alaska has become a national leader in supporting electronic commerce by making state services easily accessible via the Internet.

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However, the positive impacts that the Internet can have on development have been elusive for rural Alaska, where on-line access to the Internet remains difficult and practically impossible. With the advent of the Universal Service Fund Program, which provides subsidies for Internet connections in rural schools, health clinics and libraries, many rural communities are gaining Internet connectivity through these local facilities. However, private citizens are not allowed to access the Internet through this federally subsidized service.

To provide accurate and current information to state and federal agencies, and the business community, the Denali Commission funded a Telecommunication Services Inventory of Rural Alaska. The inventory identified the availability, provider, and price of major telecommunications services in all 267 communities in rural Alaska.

Until this survey, no basic, statewide information source on telecommunication was available. Now a database exists and can be used by the public and private sectors. While this information ages quickly, it is hoped that stakeholders will take it upon

themselves to update the material. The Commission has filled an information "gap" in the telecommunications field by delivering the statewide survey which is now available for government and non-government planning and coordination.

The Commission found, among other things, that 164 communities still cannot reach the Internet through local dial-up Internet service.

For access, these villages must use long distance accounts which can cost hundreds of dollars per month. One phone company serving 58 villages estimates that just five percent to ten percent of its users are online.

Other findings of the Telecommunications Inventory include:

- Digital touch-tone telephone service is available in nearly every Alaska community with a population of 25 or more.
- Wireless service is expanding throughout rural Alaska.
- Only 103 communities have a monthly priced local dial-up connection for Internet access.
- There are over 22,000 Direct Broadcast Satellite Television subscribers in Alaska.

This survey has provided important telecommunications information for decision makers, from the household to the boardroom, to the Legislative committee room.

The Denali Commission will continue to explore how the Internet and other advanced telecommunications technologies can affect the future of economic development, education, training, and health care in rural Alaska.

understanding the potential impact in rural alaska



Above, Katrina McLeod (third from left) and friends surf the Internet at Portage Creek Elementary School. Most rural communities can only access the Internet through federally subsidized public schools or libraries.

Because of the great distances and harsh conditions, rural Alaska is completely dependent on satellite communication to connect with the rest of the world.

local dial-up access:

Based on the Denali Commission Telecommunications Inventory Survey, 164 (61%) Alaskan communities still cannot reach the Internet through an affordable local dial-up connection.

without
local
dial-up
access
61%



with
local
dial-up
access
39%

job training

For thousands of years, Alaskans survived by hunting and gathering the bounty of Alaska's fish, wildlife and plants. These traditional activities remain an important part of the cultural and spiritual lives of many rural Alaskans and an important element of rural economies. But rural Alaskans also need cash-producing jobs to participate in the modern, cash-based economy. Today, there are too few options for cash employment in rural Alaska.

17

In 147 rural communities, unemployment exceeds 50 percent. In rural Western Alaska, an area twice the size of Massachusetts, personal per capita income is 53 percent below the national average, and nearly half of that income is from government-funded direct assistance programs. Reflecting the low level of private business activity in rural Alaska, half the salary-paying jobs in this area are government jobs. When job opportunities in these areas do become available, rural residents often lack the skills necessary and lose those jobs to people from outside these regions.

The Commission has placed job training at the center of its comprehensive prescription for economic growth in rural Alaska. As it funds projects for construction, the Commission also builds sustainability into those projects by training local residents to operate and maintain them, and thus increasing local employment in the rural area at the same time.

As a standing policy in pursuit of this goal, the Commission allocates 10% of its annual appropriation for training.

In April 2000, the Denali Commission approved \$2.0 million for a Training Strategy to fund programs and initiatives to train local residents in a wide range of skills necessary to construct, operate and maintain Commission funded infrastructure.

Under this Strategy, the Commission provided funding to four organizations and the State of Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DOL&WD) to create and manage a Denali Training Fund to accomplish the following:

- Specific construction training for local residents to be employed on Commission-funded projects.
- Operations and maintenance training for local residents to operate and maintain Commission-funded projects.

In an effort to enhance current initiatives, the Denali Commission Training Subcommittee has directed staff and partner agencies to collect and update wage, labor type, and residency information on the people who are hired to construct Commission-funded public facilities. This information allows the Commission to track performance of training efforts, contracting, and successes, and correspondingly make investments and policies to meet the Commission's goal of increasing the wages, skills and knowledge of local residents.

The first year of Denali Commission funded construction has shown that the combination of contracting, partnering, and training have been a prescription for success, resulting in a rate of 70% local hire for the jobs created by Denali Commission projects.

increasing wages, skills and knowledge of rural residents

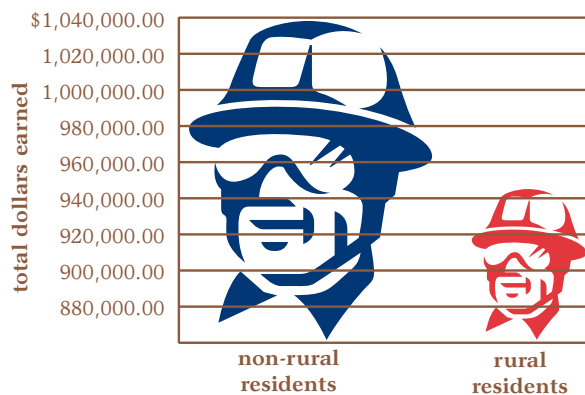


Above, Robert Rozelle working in the community of Akhiok.

School children working with the Associated General Contractors' Construction Career Pathways curriculum.

rural and non-rural wages:

Although the Commission boasts a 70% local hire rate, many rural residents still lack the skills to obtain higher paying jobs. The Commission is working to increase the skills and knowledge of local residents so they may acquire higher paying careers. Total dollars earned on FY00 projects: non-rural residents \$1,037,965.67; rural residents \$944,469.76.



economic development

Since its earliest days as a territory of the United States, Alaska has contributed to the economy of America, while suffering from a historic lack of economic diversification at home. Alaska's abundant natural resources, from fossil fuel and mineral products to timber and fish, continue to enjoy world markets, but businesses in rural Alaska communities have yet to receive the maximum benefit from these resources. For the Denali Commission, one of whose primary purposes is to promote economic development that will supplement the subsistence economy and help sustain basic infrastructure, the challenge is clear.

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While government can help to "level the playing field" in support of economic development, the Denali Commission firmly believes that sustainable economic development for Alaska's rural communities, like that for the rest of America, will be generated in the private, commercial sector, not within government. To that end, the Commission gives priority to building the infrastructure upon which others build businesses, thus promoting long-term, self-sustaining economic development.

In order to provide required levels of assistance to Alaska's rural communities, the Commission allocates 10% of its basic funds to further the economic development purposes of the Denali Commission Act. To ensure economic sustainability of projects, the Commission requires sustainability standards up front, before funding is provided.

The goal is not only to build projects, but also to provide the means for residents to maintain and operate those projects, thereby reducing long-term dependence on federal or state funds.

Because of the vital role aviation plays in rural Alaska's infrastructure and related opportunities for economic development, the Commission established an Airport Assistance Program to provide matching funds for Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) airport construction or improvement projects. With its \$600,000 share, the Commission expects to leverage nearly \$8 million

in FAA funds in FY00. This program not only helps improve aviation safety in Alaska, but also helps local governments like that of Kwigillingok to build, improve and operate their own airports with qualified local residents to the benefit of the community.

The Commission also promotes economic development in other meaningful ways. One such program, Alaska Growth Capital (AGC), is a commercial lending and venture capital institution that is licensed and regulated by the State of Alaska to make loans and equity investments in viable businesses that are unable to obtain conventional bank loans. A subsidiary of Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC), AGC provides business consulting and accounting services and offers loans from \$100,000 to \$1.5 million to qualifying rural businesses.

Additional economic development support is provided through the State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Development's mini-grant program. The existing program provides funding to implement projects supporting business or community development. In partnership with the USDA Forest Service and the State of Alaska, the mini-grant program awarded 24 grants in FY00 totaling over \$613,000. The grants supported business and industry activity, park projects, public facility infrastructure development, community planning efforts, and transportation systems in communities across rural Alaska.

In late 2000, the Commission and the First Alaskans Foundation signed a financial assistance award for \$1.2 million. The Foundation, a non-profit organization affiliated with the Alaska Federation of Natives, is working to develop the economic capacities of rural communities. This program, partially funded by the Commission in partnership with private endowments, will work on the development of local decision-making and the enhancement of management and governance skills necessary to plan and implement sustainable communities. Five grant categories have been approved and the request for proposal cycle will begin in early 2001.



Fishing boats line the shore of the Yupik village Tununak on Nelson Island.

A proud elder from the village of Akhiok stands in front of dried salmon.

Sheila Selkregg, Director
U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural
Development (USDA-RD)

USDA-RD and the Denali Commission
are partners for community planning,
economic development and statewide
funding forums.



government coordination

As reflected in its enabling legislation, the Denali Commission's first specific purpose is "to deliver services of the Federal Government in the most cost-effective manner possible." From their first meeting, the Commissioners recognized that by establishing close working relationships with state and federal agencies, both the Commission and the agencies could get the most done with the least resources. Working with other agencies, the Commission can eliminate duplication, share resources, and bring a "best practices" approach to doing the public's business.

21

In October 2000, the Commission reached a major milestone in inter-agency coordination with the final signature on a 16-party Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

This document culminated a yearlong effort to gain consensus among twelve state and ten federal agencies to identify areas where they can work together on Denali Commission initiatives.

Initially, the MOU began as an agreement between federal agencies only. The State of Alaska, Office of Management and Budget, however, suggested that the MOU could be even more effective at facilitating comprehensive projects if it included state agencies. Based on the initial language developed by a federal and state working group, the final MOU formalizes the following areas of agreement:

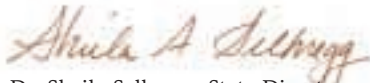
1. Agencies will support and coordinate community-based and regionally supported plans for infrastructure, economic development, and training. The agencies agree to collaborate on development of a single, uniform funding application to reduce the administrative burden on communities.

2. Agencies will participate in regional funding summits, which bring agency resources and expertise to individual regions of Alaska, where they can work directly with communities on plans, funding priorities, and identification of funding sources. These summits encourage communities to work together to gain power from a combination of solid, coordinated planning and the strength of speaking with a single regional voice.
3. Agencies will mutually support and use specific, common database programs, including the new Alaska Economic Information System (AEIS), which integrates other databases and ultimately will be Internet-based. Agencies have agreed to use the system as a management tool for coordination and the efficient use of available resources. Agencies will provide current, annual updates to the information system.
4. Agencies agree to support the Rural Economic Development Initiative (REDI), a state program to create links between job placement, training, and community and economic development. REDI also supports the Governor's Jobs Cabinet by helping to provide information on regional activities that affect workforce development.
5. Agencies also agree to support and coordinate with Alaska Human Resources Investment Council (AHRIC) to help identify and meet the needs for vocational and career training in high unemployment areas of Alaska.

In efforts parallel with developing the MOU, the Denali Commission continues to coordinate with state and federal agencies in project-specific activities to increase overall effectiveness of government programs. For example, the Commission worked with the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development to develop a "how to" booklet to assist communities in their planning efforts.

establishing close working relationships

signers of the memorandum of understanding



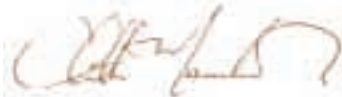
Dr. Sheila Selkregg, State Director
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Rural Development



Colleen Bickford
State Director
U.S. Housing and Urban Development



Patrick Poe
Regional Administrator
Federal Aviation Administration



Christopher Mandregan, Jr., MPH
Director
Indian Health Service
Alaska Area Native Health Service



Colonel Steven Perrenot
District Engineer
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers



Charles Becker
Director
Alaska Export Assistance Center
U.S. Commercial Service
U.S. Department of Commerce



Bernhard Richert
Director
Economic Development Agency



Niles Cesar
Regional Director
Bureau of Indian Affairs



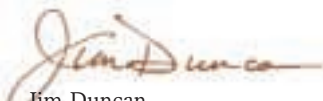
Marcia Combes
State Director
Environmental Protection Agency



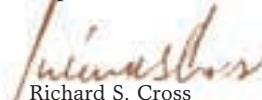
Rick Cables
Regional Forester
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service



Jeff Staser
Federal Co-Chair
Denali Commission



Jim Duncan
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Administration



Richard S. Cross
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Education and
Early Development



Karen Perdue
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Health and
Social Services



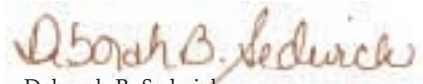
Edward Flanagan
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Labor and Workforce
Development



Pat Pourchot
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources



Mark R. Hamilton
President
University of Alaska



Deborah B. Sedwick
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Community and
Economic Development



Michele Brown
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Environmental Conservation



Phillip E. Oates
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Military and Veteran Affairs



Joseph L. Perkins
Commissioner
State of Alaska
Department of Transportation and
Public Facilities



Fran Ulmer
Lieutenant Governor
State of Alaska
State Co-Chair
Denali Commission

denali commission staff

(Listed from left to right, back to front)

Michelle Anderson, Governor's Representative

Funding Agency: State of Alaska Governor's Office

Michelle Anderson serves as liaison between the Denali Commission and state government in Alaska. Ms. Anderson holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from the University of Alaska Anchorage. Prior to joining the Commission, Ms. Anderson was Director of the Alaska State Community Service Commission. She is a representative of the Ahtna villages to the Alaska Federation of Natives and vice-chair on the Council of Advisors for the Alaska Native Studies program at the University of Alaska, Anchorage.

Yvette Wilkins, Deputy Operations Director

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

As Deputy Operations Director, Yvette Wilkins manages financial reporting for the Commission and assists with both administrative and program level projects. Ms. Wilkins holds a Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration from Wayland University and brings to the Commission extensive experience in contracting, procurement and program management from the Air Force.

Al Ewing, Chief of Staff

Funding Agency: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

As Chief of Staff, Al Ewing directs all program related activities of the Denali Commission. Mr. Ewing received his Bachelor of Science degree in Forest Industry Management from Oregon State University. He has thirty years of government service in Washington, D.C., Washington, Oregon and Alaska. Prior to joining the Commission, he served as Director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington for three years and in Alaska for eleven years, and two years as Deputy Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation in Juneau.

Joel Neimeyer, Project Manager

Funding Agency: Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium

Joel Neimeyer is a commissioned officer with the U.S. Public Health Service on detail to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium. Mr. Neimeyer oversees rural health care programs sponsored by the Commission. He is a licensed professional engineer with experience in environmental engineering, sanitation and infrastructure development. He obtained his Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Texas, Austin.

Krag Johnsen, Alaska State Legislature's Representative

Funding Agency: Alaska State Legislature

Krag Johnsen is the primary resource for training and telecommunications programs at the Denali Commission, and he is responsible for coordination of state, federal and Denali Commission funding with the State Legislature. Mr. Johnsen obtained his Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Prior to joining the Commission he served on staff for the Alaska State Senate Finance Committee, State Senator Drue Pearce and U.S. Senator Ted Stevens.

Paul McIntosh, Project Manager

Funding Agency: USDA Forest Service

Paul McIntosh manages the Denali Commission's Mini-grant program, the Priority Community Projects program and the Community Toolbox program. He earned a Bachelor of Science in Forestry from the University of Illinois, and a Master of Science in Forestry from the University of Washington. He is a 29-year employee of the Forest Service, most recently as Rural Community Assistance Coordinator on the Tongass National Forest. He currently serves on the University of Alaska Cooperative Extension Statewide Advisory Council.

Naomi Kelts, Administrative Assistant

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

Naomi Kelts provides administrative support to the Denali Commission project staff. Prior to joining the Commission, Ms. Kelts worked as a legislative analyst/administrative assistant with the Association of National Advertisers, Inc. in Washington, D.C. She obtained her Bachelor of Science degree in Pre-Veterinary Studies from Cornell University in Ithaca, New York.

Charlie Walls, Project Manager

Funding Agency: Denali Commission Contractor

Charlie Walls oversees the energy program, coordinating the work with the Commission's partners and assisting in the development of energy policies and strategies. Charlie brings to the Commission over thirty years of Alaska experience in the electric utility industry from the perspective of a Consulting Engineer, Electrical Contractor and Electric Utility Manager. Most recently, Charlie served as the president and CEO of the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. which provides electric service to 51 villages in western Alaska.



Bruce Batten, Communications

Funding Agency: Denali Commission Contractor

Bruce Batten brings the Commission expertise in public and interagency communications, with more than 25 years of experience in the public and private sector. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in journalism and a Master of Arts degree in English from West Virginia University. He has worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey and as an instructor for the National Conservation Training Center in Shepherdstown, West Virginia.

Michelle O'Leary, Administrative Assistant

Funding Agency: Denali Commission

Michelle O'Leary tracks the financial reporting for all program-funded projects, researches and establishes office procedure manuals and assists with both administrative and program level projects. Ms. O'Leary is working towards her Bachelor's degree in Organizational Management. Prior to her work with the Commission, Ms. O'leary worked for a private employment agency and also served in the U.S. Army.

(Not Pictured)

Amy Bannon, Denali Commission Representative

Funding Agency: Denali Commission Contractor

Amy Bannon is the Washington, D.C. representative for the Denali Commission with principle duties in Washington, D.C. Ms. Bannon represents the Denali Commission and arranges for Commission representation with federal agencies, the Appalachian or Delta Regional Commissions, the Congressional Delegation and the Governor's office in Washington, D.C. Her duties include monitoring key hearings and conducting legislative research. Ms. Bannon holds a Masters in English from St. Andrews University in St. Andrews, Scotland and previously worked as a legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Frank Murkowski.

Corrine Eilo, Operations Director and Chief Financial Officer

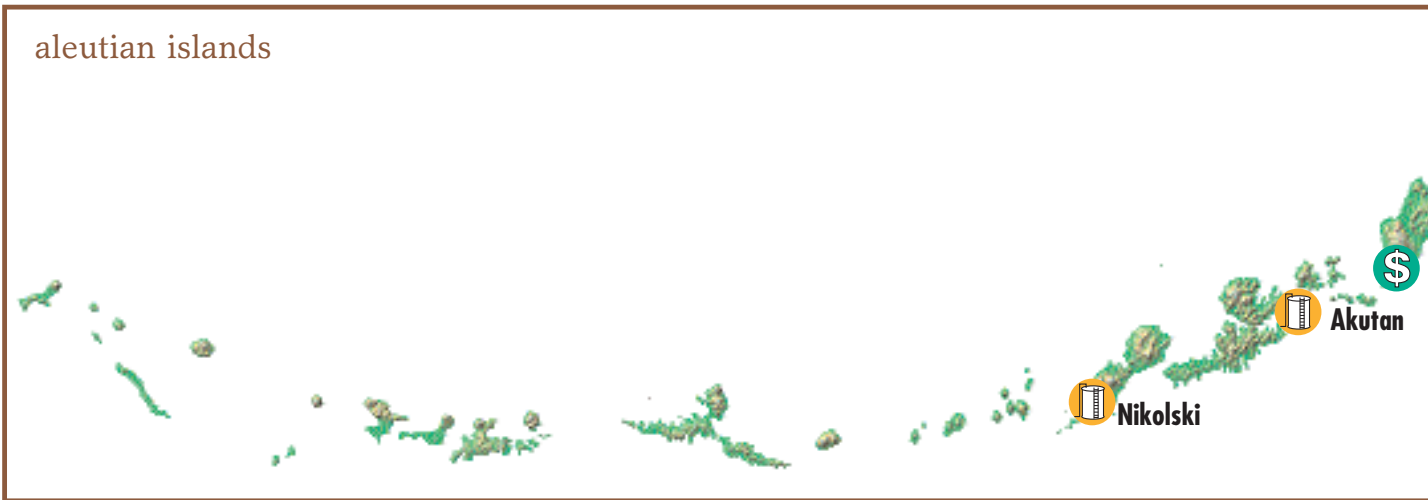
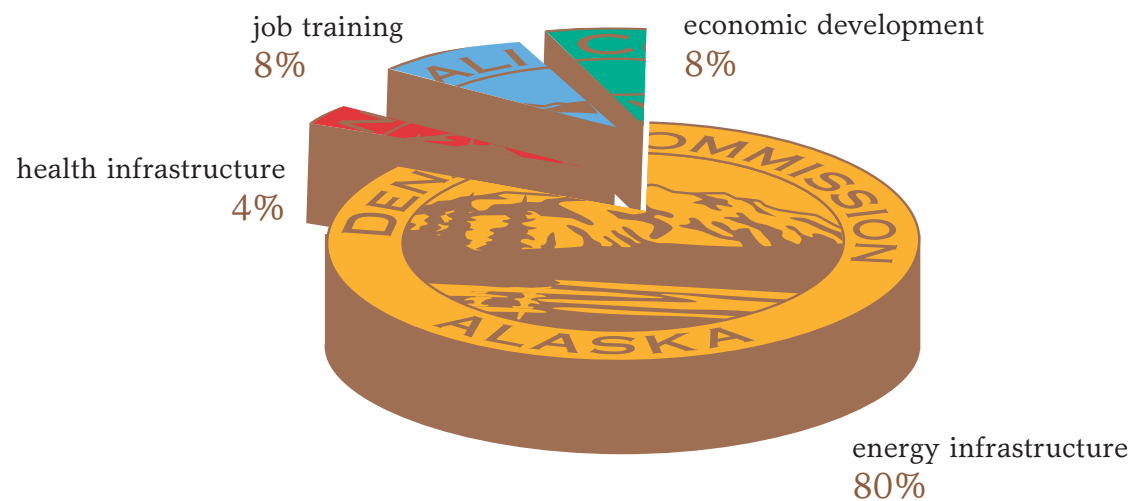
Funding Agency: Denali Commission

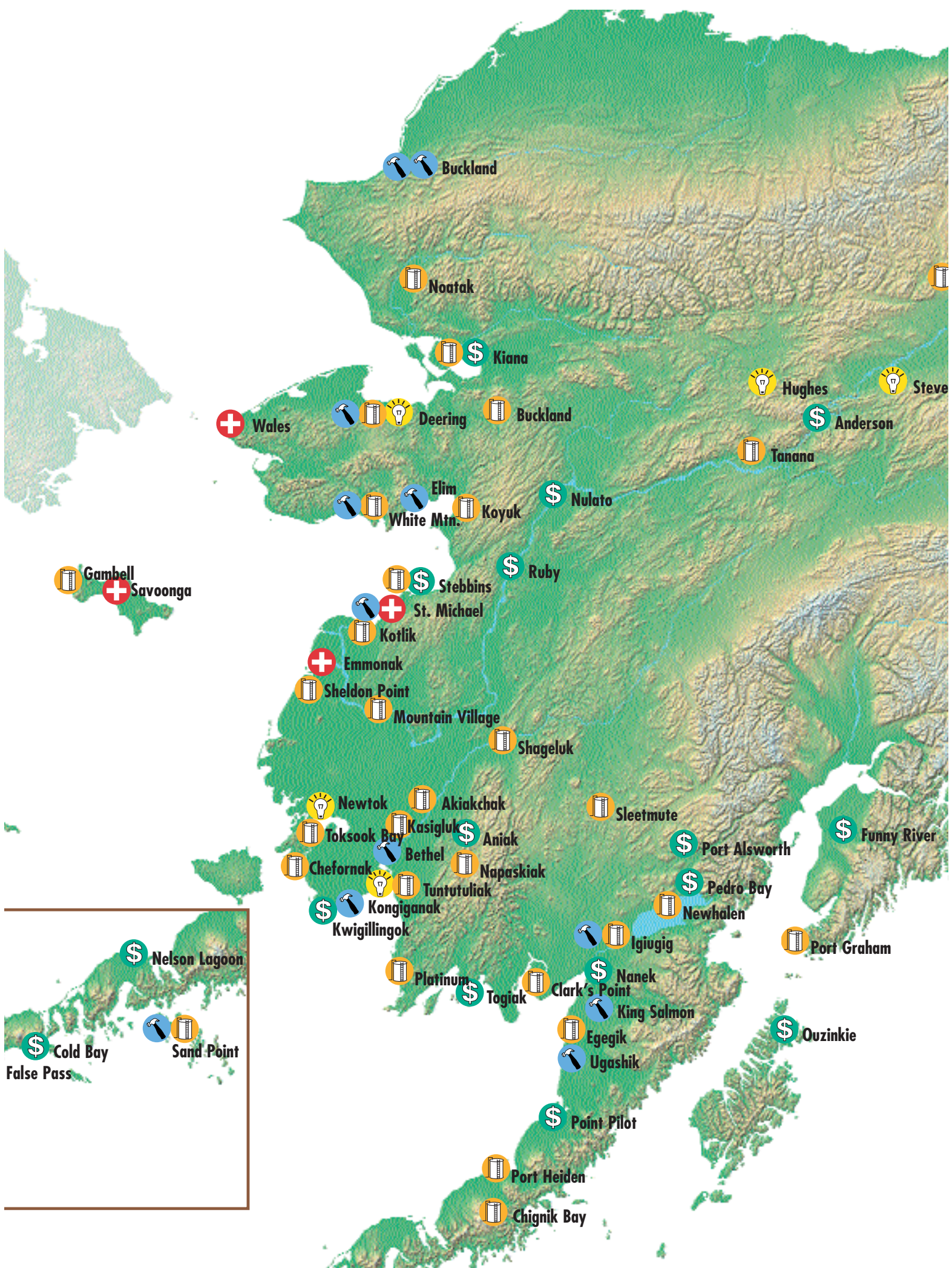
Corrine Eilo is responsible for meeting all administrative needs and financial reporting requirements for the Commission. Ms. Eilo received her Bachelor of Science in Business from Southern Oregon College and her Masters in Business Administration from the University of Alaska, Anchorage. Prior to joining the Commission, Ms. Eilo spent six years with the Environmental Protection Agency and three years as the Executive Director of Green Star, Inc.

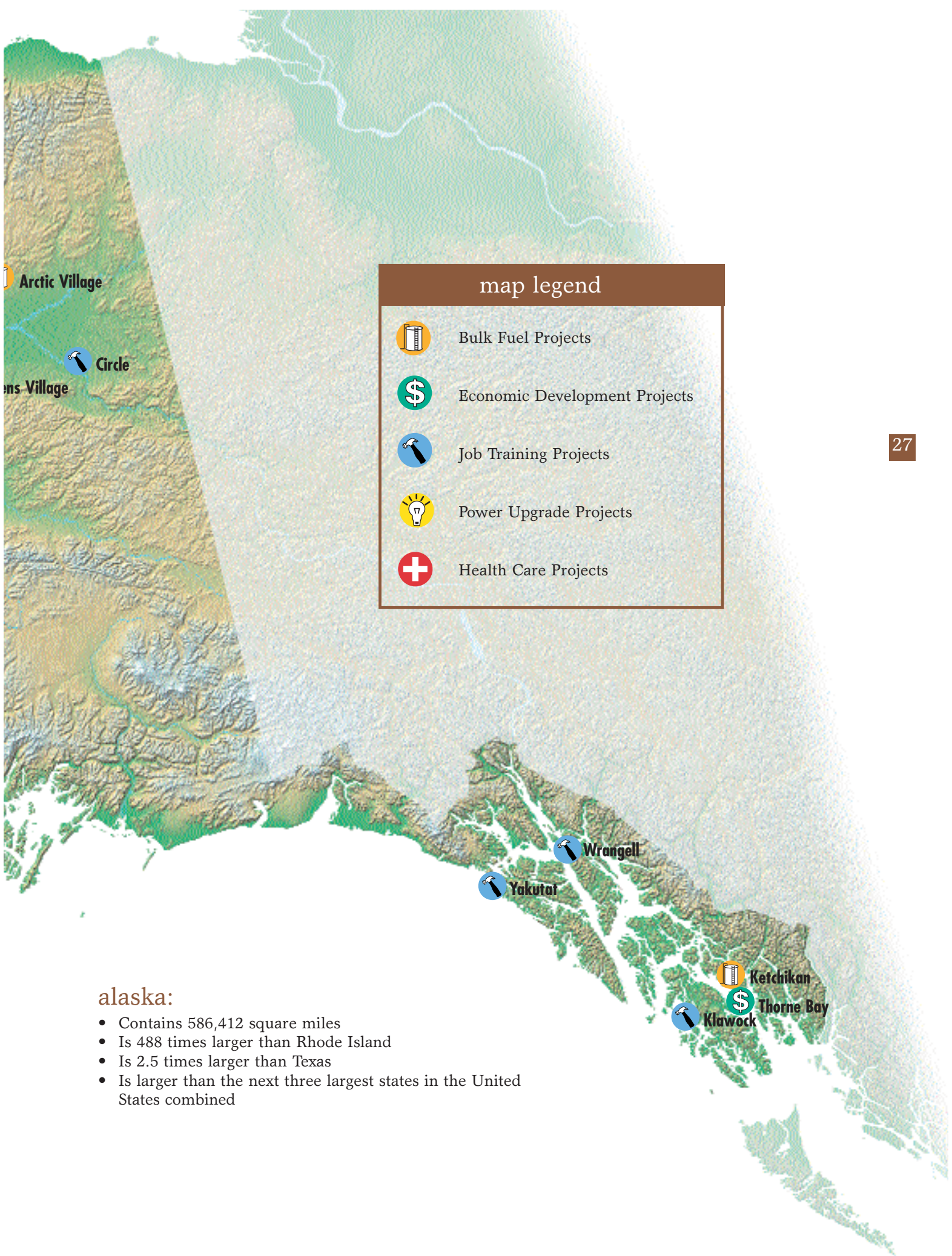
2000 denali commission project map

During fiscal year 2000, Denali Commission continued to focus on bulk fuel and energy utility projects as a "Rural Energy Theme." In addition, the Commission began a new theme of "Primary Health Care Facilities" and made investments in job training and economic development across the state. This map shows the locations of projects funded during FY00. Statewide projects are listed in the 2000 Funded Projects list on pages 29-31.

25







Arctic Village

Circle
ns Village

map legend



Bulk Fuel Projects



Economic Development Projects



Job Training Projects



Power Upgrade Projects

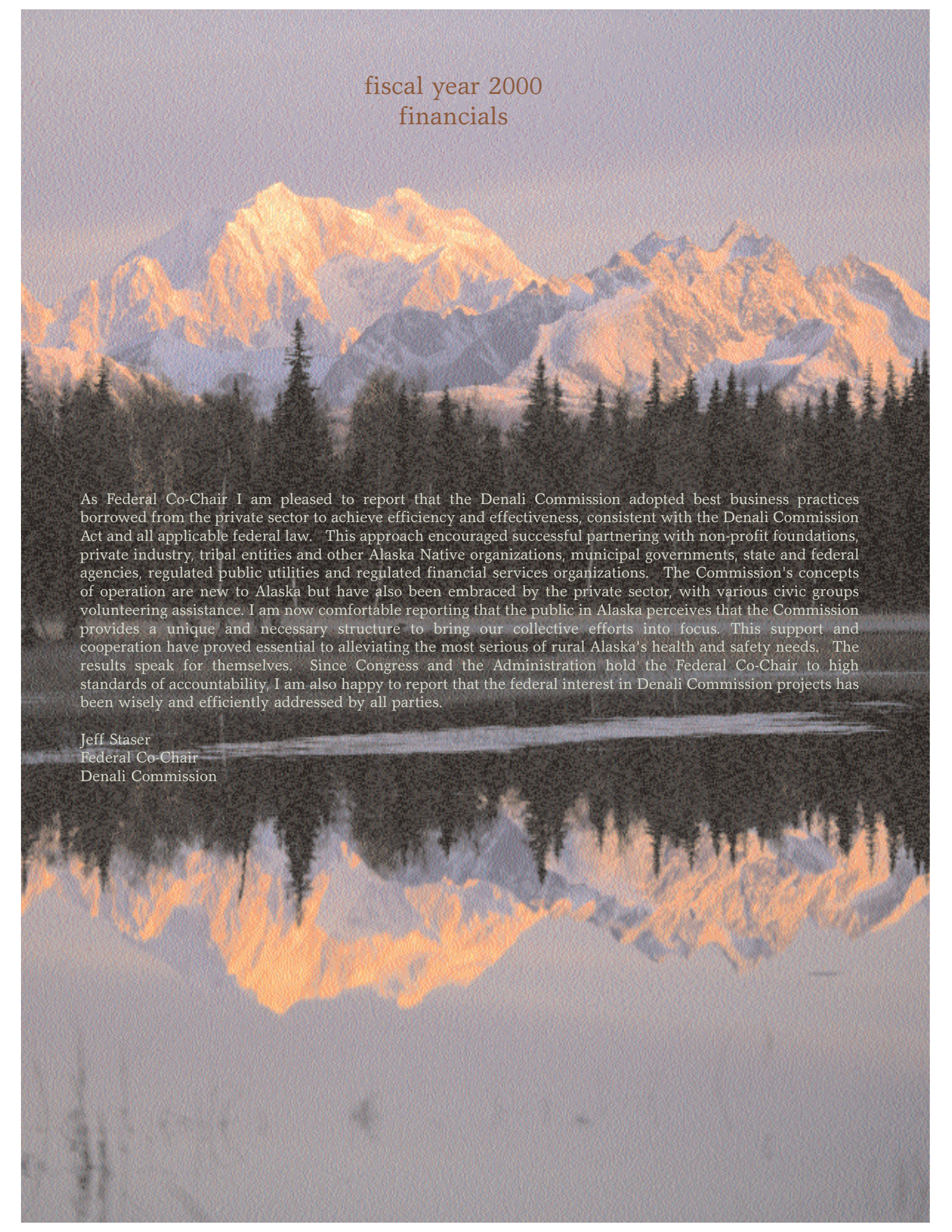


Health Care Projects

27

alaska:

- Contains 586,412 square miles
- Is 488 times larger than Rhode Island
- Is 2.5 times larger than Texas
- Is larger than the next three largest states in the United States combined



fiscal year 2000 financials

As Federal Co-Chair I am pleased to report that the Denali Commission adopted best business practices borrowed from the private sector to achieve efficiency and effectiveness, consistent with the Denali Commission Act and all applicable federal law. This approach encouraged successful partnering with non-profit foundations, private industry, tribal entities and other Alaska Native organizations, municipal governments, state and federal agencies, regulated public utilities and regulated financial services organizations. The Commission's concepts of operation are new to Alaska but have also been embraced by the private sector, with various civic groups volunteering assistance. I am now comfortable reporting that the public in Alaska perceives that the Commission provides a unique and necessary structure to bring our collective efforts into focus. This support and cooperation have proved essential to alleviating the most serious of rural Alaska's health and safety needs. The results speak for themselves. Since Congress and the Administration hold the Federal Co-Chair to high standards of accountability, I am also happy to report that the federal interest in Denali Commission projects has been wisely and efficiently addressed by all parties.

Jeff Staser
Federal Co-Chair
Denali Commission

financial statement

Consolidated report of condition of the Denali Commission in the state of Alaska at the close of business September 30, 2000.

appropriations

Energy & Water Development Bill	\$	20,000,000.00
FY00 Rescission	\$	76,000.00
Trans-Alaska Pipeline Liability Funds	\$	5,475,967.00
Committed FY1999 Funds	\$	1,262,200.00
Total Appropriations	\$	26,662,167.00
Total Appropriations	\$	26,662,167.00

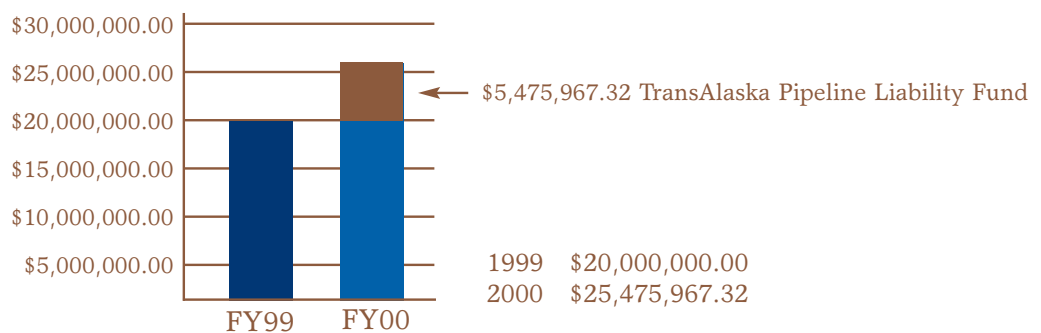
liabilities

Current Liabilities		
Committed Liabilities		
Administrative Funds	\$	1,273,798.00
Total Administrative Funds	\$	1,273,798.00
Obligated Liabilities		
Program Obligated Liabilities		
Alaska Energy Authority	\$	14,402,000.00
Tyee-Swan Lake Intertie - City of Ketchikan	\$	5,000,000.00
DCED & HUD Clinic Projects	\$	1,000,000.00
State of Alaska & Denali Commission Training Fund	\$	2,000,000.00
DCED Mini Grant Program	\$	500,000.00
Statewide Airport Improvements	\$	100,369.00
Alaska Growth Capital	\$	824,000.00
USDA & AIDEA - Statewide Energy Plan	\$	300,000.00
First Alaskans Foundation FY99	\$	1,262,000.00
Total Program Obligated Liabilities	\$	25,464,369.00

total liabilities and appropriations

\$ 26,662,167.00

denali commission funding 1999-2000



2000 funded projects

During fiscal year 2000, the Commission continued to focus on bulk fuel and energy utility projects as a "Rural Energy Theme." In addition, the Commission began a new theme of "Primary Health Care Facilities" and made investments in job training and economic development across the state. The following table provides specific information on how the Commission allocated FY00 funding. A current listing of the Denali Commission projects and their status can be located at www.denali.gov.

2000 funded energy projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
Statewide	Rural Development & AIDEA	Statewide Energy Plan	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00
Akiachak	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Akutan	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Arctic Village	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$994,173.00	\$1,864,114.00
Buckland	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$2,300,000.00	\$2,310,000.00
Chefornak	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$525,000.00	\$3,217,685.00
Chignik Bay				
Chignik Lagoon				
Chignik Lake	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$3,600,000.00	\$3,600,000.00
Clark's Point	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Deering	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Deering	Alaska Energy Authority	Power Plant Upgrade	\$200,000.00	\$961,431.00
Egegik	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Gambell	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Hughes	Alaska Energy Authority	Power Plant and Distribution Upgrades	\$170,000.00	\$965,000.00
Igiugig	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Kasigluk	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Ketchikan	City of Ketchikan	Tyee-Swan Lake Electrical Inertie	\$5,000,000.00	\$77,000,000.00
Kiana	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$666,660.00	\$2,699,960.00
Kotlik	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction - structural foundation only	\$500,000.00	\$1,000,000.00
Koyuk	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Mountain Village	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Napaskiak	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$94,724.00	\$1,500,888.00
Newhalen	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Newtok	Alaska Energy Authority	Rural Power Upgrades	\$473,500.00	\$473,500.00
Nikolski	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$311,536.00	\$1,181,536.00
Noatak	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Platinum	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Port Graham	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$284,173.00	\$984,173.00
Port Heiden	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Sand Point	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Shageluk	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Sheldon Point	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Sleetmute	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Stebbins	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Stevens Village	Alaska Energy Authority	Rural Power Upgrades	\$703,000.00	\$1,203,000.00
Tanana	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$1,132,260.00	\$2,576,403.00
Toksook Bay	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$440,162.00	\$2,950,500.00
Tuntutuliak	Alaska Energy Authority	Rural Power Upgrades	\$1,310,500.00	\$1,410,500.00
Tuntutuliak	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Construction	\$489,449.00	\$2,535,084.00
White Mountain	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Planning and 35% Design	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00

2000 funded health care projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
Wales	Norton Sound Health Corporation	Rural Clinic Construction Completion	\$355,000.00	\$355,000.00
St. Michael	State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Dev.	Rural Health Clinics Completion	\$304,500.00	\$304,500.00
Savoonga	Department of Housing and Urban Development	Rural Health Clinics Completion	\$285,000.00	\$285,000.00
Emmonak	Yukon Kuskokwim Health Corp.	Rural Clinic Construction Completion	\$55,500.00	\$110,810.00

2000 funded economic development projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
31 Statewide	State of Alaska Department of Community and Economic Dev.	DCED Mini-Grant Program	\$500,000.00	\$565,000.00
Statewide	Alaska Growth Capital	Loan Program	\$824,000.00	\$7,824,000.00
Statewide	Federal Aviation Administration	Airport Improvement Projects	\$83,702.00	\$83,702.00
Kwigillingok	Federal Aviation Administration	Airport Improvement Project	\$16,667.00	\$266,667.00

Projects Awarded under the Denali Commission Economic Development Mini-Grant Program

Anderson	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Upgrade Riverside Park	\$30,000.00
Aniak	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	VPSO Housing/Library Upgrade	\$30,000.00
Bristol Bay EDC	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Purchase/Install Ice Plants in 8 Villages	\$30,000.00
Cheesh'na Tribal Council	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Mini Grocery Store	\$19,567.00
Circle Traditional Council	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Sawmill	\$30,000.00
Cold Bay	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Develop Scrap Metal Recycling	\$30,000.00
Denali Arts Council	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Renovate Hangar as Community Center	\$30,000.00
False Pass	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Develop Scrap Metal Recycling	\$30,000.00
FNSB Economic D. Comm.	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Purchase Trailer for Boys/Girls Club	\$16,500.00
Funny River Emergency	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Construct Fire Truck Storage Building	\$30,000.00
Kiana	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Develop Craft Production/Marketing	\$15,914.00
Naknek Native Village Council	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Seafood Process/Business	\$19,400.00
Nelson Lagoon Village Council	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Strategic Plan	\$14,995.00
Northway Inc.	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Wrangell View Lodge	\$28,875.00
Nulato	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Townsite Survey & Subdivision	\$21,220.00
Nunam Iqua	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Causeway Engineering	\$30,000.00
Ouzinkie	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Boardwalk Trail Restoration	\$30,000.00
Pedro Bay Village Council	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Complete Design for Boat Landing	\$30,000.00
Pilot Point Traditional Council	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Alternative Energy Engineering	\$29,183.00
Port Alsworth Imp. Corp.	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Public Road & Trail Plan	\$26,000.00
Ruby	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Develop a Riverfront Park	\$16,675.00
Stebbins	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Clinic Design/Engineering	\$28,800.00
Thorne Bay	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Tolstoi Dev't Design/Appraisal/Purchase	\$30,000.00
Togiak	DCED Mini-Grant Awardee	Arts & Crafts Center	\$16,125.00

2000 funded job training projects

Community	Award Partner(s)	Project Description	Commission Funding	Total Project Funding
Statewide	State of Alaska Dep. of Labor	Denali Training Fund	\$1,025,000.00	\$1,025,000.00
<i>Projects Awarded under the Denali Training Fund</i>				
Statewide	Alaska Energy Authority	Bulk Fuel Tank Operator Training	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Statewide	Alaska Operating Engineers	Heavy Equipment Operators Training	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Statewide	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Center for Employment Education Construction Truck Driver (CDL) A/Forklift & Loader Operator/NSTC/Haz Mat	\$100,000.00	\$100,000.00
Statewide	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Welder Training - Piledrivers & Divers Local 2520	\$25,000.00	\$60,000.00
Statewide	State of Alaska Dep. of Labor	Alaska Vocational Technical College Building Maintenance Repairer Training	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Statewide	State of Alaska Dep. of Labor	Associated General Contractors Build-Up Program	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
Statewide	State of Alaska Dep. of Labor	Alaska Native Coalition on Employment and Training Statewide Coordination	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00
Statewide	State of Alaska Dep. of Labor	AlaskaWorks Partnership Apprenticeship Outreach	\$200,000.00	\$2,700,000.00
Statewide	State of Alaska Dep. of Labor	Alaska Vocational Technical College Bulk Fuel Storage Operator Training	\$75,000.00	\$75,000.00
Bethel	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Construction Trades Training AVCP Hangar Project	\$100,000.00	\$120,000.00
Buckland Buckland/Deering /Selawik	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Carpentry, Plumbing & Electric Training	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Circle	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Entech - Construction Retrofit Specialties	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Elim	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Hazardous Waste Operator Training	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
Igiugik Village Council	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Construction Trades Training	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00
King Salmon	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Heavy Equipment Construction	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Klawock	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Construction Trades Training King Salmon Vocational Education Facility	\$100,000.00	\$120,000.00
Knik Tribal Council	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Heavy Equipment/Water & Wastewater Operators Hazardous Waste/Asbestos Abatement/CPR /First Aid Training	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Kongiganak	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Welders Training	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00
Sand Point	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Heavy Equipment Operators Training	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Ugashik	Denali Training Fund Awardee	CDL/Heavy Equipment Operators	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
White Mtn./St. Michael	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Bering Straits Housing Authority - Housing Construction	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
Wrangell/Yakutat	Denali Training Fund Awardee	Tlingit-Haida Vocational T&R Center- Construction Training, Phase 11 - Carpentry	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00
			\$45,000.00	\$45,000.00

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the denali commission

Federal Co-Chair:

Jeffrey Staser

State Co-Chair:

Lieutenant Governor Fran Ulmer

Commissioners:

Mano Frey, Executive President

Alaska AFL-CIO

Mark Hamilton, President

University of Alaska

Julie Kitka, President

Alaska Federation of Natives

Kevin Ritchie, Executive Director

Alaska Municipal League

Henry Springer, Executive Director

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